"I was troubled

with Dyspepsia, and was in such a condi-

tion I could not walk.

In a week after I

commenced taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I Felt Better

Since taking four bot-

tles I am perfectly

cured-never felt bet-

ter in my life. I can

work hard, eat heart-

ily and sleep well.

My wife says there

is nothing like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Can't

Must Praise Hood's

help praising Hood's." JOHN W. SNYDER.

Hood's Fine Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billio

extract of Beef

gin improved and

Economic Cookery

OCEAN STEAMERS.

NASSAU, CUBA, MEXICO.

The Gems of the Tropics.

The magnificent full-powered steel steamers of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company SAIL

AS FOLLOWS:
Havana, Cuba, every Wednesday and Saturday. Progreso, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Mexican ports, every Saturday. Nassad, N. P., santiago and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday. These tours, and their combinations, offer unrivaled attractions to tourists. Steamers have electric lights, electric bells, all modern improvements and an unexcelled cuisine. Nassau has the best Hotel in the West Indies, and cable communication with the United States. Excursion Tickets, \$60 and upwards.

All particulars and beautifully illustrated descriptive books sent free. Apply to JAMES E. WAKD & CO. Agts., 113 Wall St. N. Y.

Sealed proposals will be received at the ffice of the undersigned, until Saturday,

office of the undersigned, until Saturday, Dec. 15, for the building of a passenger station at Piqua, O. The building will be ninety-two feet long by thirty-three feet wide, of brick, on stone foundations, and covered with slate roof. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned at Pittsburg, Pa., and also at the office of F. G. Darlington, superintendent, at the Union Station, Indianapolis, and The right is reserved to reject any

Ind. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. J. BECKER,
Chief Engineer, P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND - TO-NIGHT

Julia Marlowe Taber

Assisted by ROBERT TABER and an efficient

"Chatterton" and "The Belle's S' stagem'

Thursday, "As You Like It;" Friday and Sat-

ing. "Ingomar."

PRICES-Night: Side boxes; \$1.50; orchestra and dress circle, \$1; balcony (reserved), 75c; balcony (admission), 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee: All lower floor, 75c; balcony (reserved), 50c; gallery, 25c.

ENGLISH'S Matinee To-day, To-night, and Thursday.

BESSIE BONEHILL

And a selected company, including GALLAGHEB and WEST (The Colonel and 1) in the great

PLAYMATES

"HANLONS' FANTASMA" next Monday.

PARK Matinees Daily.

This Afternoon and To-Night

Ricketts' Troubadours

In the Sparkling Musical Comedy

"COLONEL JACK"

Exhibit of Oil Paintings and Sketches by

December 12th to 26th.

THE ART ASSOCIATION, Denison Hotel, first door east of Ladies' entrance, Ohio-st.

To-morrow-"HIS NIBS THE BARON."

Constination, Sick Headache, Indigestion.

K/6969696969696969699

The standard for purity, fin

vor and wholesomeness. Its

quality never varies, and it

is the same to-day as when

first put up by its inventor,

the great chemist, Justus

von Liebig, whose algunture

foliali

BEEF TEA, free from fat or

gelatine, and indispensable

MORRILL ON CRANKS

VERMONT'S VENERABLE SENATOR MAKES AN INTERESTING SPEECH.

He Ventilates the Theories of Populists and Others Who Have Queer Notions About Financial Matters.

PEFFER'S INFLATION BILLS

ALL DESCRIBED AS UNWORTHY A MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION.

Rebuke to Those Who Assail Men of Wealth-Country Overstocked with Amateur Legislative Cobblers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- The feature of the Senate to-day was the speech of Justin Smith Morrill, the venerable Senator from Vermont, who is nearly eighty-five years

After the approval of the journal the President pro tem., Mr. Harris, laid before the Senate a communication from the act-Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey; also one from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report showing the number of aliens and naturalized citizens in the army.

Mr. Dolph presented a memorial from the citizens of Fheenix, A. T., asking for relief in the matter of Indian depredation claims. Mr. Berry presented a few remarks regarding the passage of the bill introduced by him last week to establish the Territory of Indianola out of the Indian Territory. MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morrill, in accordance with the notice he had given, then addressed the Senate. He said:

"Having indicated the purpose of briefly addressing the Senate to-day on 'some marfor real and imaginary grievances,' I hold in my hand nine Senate bills which I have been directed by the committee on finance to report adversely and to ask for their innite postponement. In order that the enate may have some conception of these All the bills were introduced by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, and provide for the issue of great sums of greenbacks for various purposes. It is hardly necessary to say that these hungry bills—big, bigger and biggest, nine of them-asking for nine o ten times more money than there is now in use by the whole world were unanimously reported adversely by the committee of finance. Nothing more, as the committee conceived, could have been expected, save brief post mortem obituaries. Many of the bills may have been reluctantly introduced by request and, therefore, not very tenderly rsed even by their able and eminent god father. Responsibility for such eccentrici-ties ought not be asked of Senators, and should any member be charged with their real authorship I hope he would be able to plead in defense an alibi. With no reaons offered for the introduction of these billion-dollar bills a sufficient reason for their adverse report would appear to have been that they were all deathstricken from an overdose of the legal-ten-der nostrum at their birth, administered by

"One of these bills proposed an issue of legal-tender money forty times greater per capita than any we have ever had. Another, to purchase all the silver bullion that may be offered at one dollar and twenty-nine one-hundredths cents per ounce, though it fetches in any market only 62 cents per ounce. Figuratively speaking, the bills were all of one brood and of the same father-birds of inflation, none game, none worthy a charge of powder, but legislative dodoes, unlikely ever to be seen on the earth again. I do not suppose there are more vagaries or political tomfooleries put affoat here than in other countries Occasionally they come forth here without fatherhood, frisk about through the dog days and then disappear, leaving no bubble in sight to show where they sunk. We also have some pushing fanatical theories wearing the mask of political reform, and as sure to give the world the millengium, and not more so than was the philosopher's stone to turn everything it touched into

ne minor political parties come and go like those diseases which afflict nobody but one. Such parties, usually destitute of constaminia, are ephemeral and are soon compelled to hoist any flag and set sail for 'Cowes and a market.' A recent example of such epherema, advertised with as much technical veracity as any patent medicine, as the 'Populist,' and leading astray many good men, appears to have politically pockmarked and discredited two or three of our sister States, but the grotesqueness on its face is likely to prove a

letriment against its further domination. "Some crude and unhealthy theories are separated from the bills now adversely re-ported by such thin partitions it must seem invidious to give them no general or particular attention, especially as their supporters might prefer, like Lord Brougham, to go without commendation rather than without

any notice at all. DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. Short lived partisans fertile in the invention and swift in the repetition of derogatory slander, aim by its use to defame and defeat those who happen to be in possession of the public confidence. By this class of growlers the splenetic charge is made that great wealth has been wrongly distributed, especially to Senators, and has created abounding plutocrats, or kings of wealth, although no entailed wealth under our Constitution is allowed, and we have no not free to all. Here the children of the wealthy, trained, not to economy nor to labor, often exchange places in succeeding generations with the children of the poor, schooled to industry and frugality. Thus the tidal ebb and flow of accumulation and ssipation goes on forever. Those who may be at the bottom of the wheel of fortune to-day often rise to the top to-morrow. Such wealthy celebrities as were Captain Clapp, of Portland; 'Billy' Gray, of Boston; Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia; Garrett, of saltimore, and Corcoran, of Washington, all reckoned among the 'worthies' of their day, received few or no political decorations, and the Astors, Vanderbilts and Goulds of our great commercial metropolis appear to be equally neglected, or possibly equally destitute of political ambition. "The financial fortunes of nearly all of our Presidents

were limited, and the fortunes of those fore-most in popular favor, like Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, were es-'Persons of moderate wealth, living generously often have their estates largely overestimated. From the loud braying of posed that the Senate of the United States was a selected board of millionaires, when perhaps, not more than two or three of it eighty odd members have any title to that much envied opproblum. Though few were born with a silver spoon in the mcuth, the most part of the members achieved in early vocations some substantial success, and yet it is probable that a large majority of the body would be unable to maintain their amilies in Washington during the sessions Congress but for their salaries. They have neither poverty nor riches.
"It is also to be feared that we are over stocked with amateur cobblers, eager in every emergency to bring out from the

Awaraed Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

profound recesses of their vest pockets ready-made constitutional amendments adapted, when slightly lubricated, to their own peculiar circumstances. Madison, a statesman for all time, never dreamed how flippantly the Constitution, made by him, and signed by Washington, must be blas-phemed or botched and perverted. Rich in her country's historic fame as the Old Dominion may be, she can ill afford for cheap pinchbeck bigotry to impeach and discard her ancient and priceless jewels, that on the outstretched forefinger of all time were placed to sparkle forever.

"The tariff was claimed for those in

power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Caesarian delivery of the tariff reform bantling, and the progressive treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agony of a surplus which long ago ceased to way any financiers. It is always someo vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether a surplus or a deficiency. Two years ago some thought we had too much McKinleyism. More now think we had too much Wilsonism. tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring out even the President in dreaming dreams, alas, of 'iron and coal.'

Mr. Morrill then discussed the financial situation and the question of silver crops and prices. He concluded by saying: "I do not imagine that any political party long exists without some defects, and one of the highest duties of their members should be some effort to cure such defects and make the party to which they have on the whole the greatest affinity an ideal on the whole the greatest affinity an ideal political association. True, we do not see ourselves as others see us, and our vision of the motes in any brother's eye is much sharpened by the light of the party torch held in the hand. The chief potency of third parties is destructive of the rule of majority, and however eccentric the measures of a third party may be they are apt to be tolerated by some greater party, though in the minority, in order to conquer the majority. Thus the smallest of three parties may sometimes impose decrees on the country which no other party holds itself responsible for."

ONE OF PALMER'S BILLS. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Peffer said that the Senator from Vermont had left out one bill which he (Mr. Peffer) thought might be disposed of at the same time with those of which the Senator had spoken. This bill had been introduced by Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, and was to establish a bureau for the loaning of money. Mr. Palmer remarked that the bill had been introduced by him for a constituent of his. He claimed no patent on the bill, but said it contained the best embodiment of Populism found anywhere in political his-

All the bills were then indefinitely postponed, except Mr. Palmer's, which was On motion of Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) the Senate agreed to the conference report on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell reservoir sites and gravel pits to railroads.

Mr. Higgins presented a resolution call-ing on the President and Secretary of State for correspondence on the subject of mediation on the part of the United States be-tween China and Japan. It was laid over until to-morrow at the suggestion of Mr.

Mr. Call gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate the operations of the Honduras Lottery Company of Florida. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the Nicaraguan bill, and Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate in favor of it. Mr. Dolph said the people of the Pacific coast were a unit. n favor of the bill and discussed the advantages which the canal would bring to the whole country. He devoted some time to consideration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and declared that that instrument presents no obstacle to the construction of the canal by the United States and to the control of it. The treaty was an improvident one, a mistake, and was detrimental to the interests of the governments, and its attitude should be authoritatively settled by the legislative branch without delay. In closing the Senator said the In closing the Senator said the United States had adopted a policy, had declared a principle which is approved by her people and well understood by the world, which is just and right and in the interest of people of this hemisphere, and will be maintained at an hazards and at any sacrifice. Mr. Cockrell presented the House resolu

tion providing for the pay of the salaries of the employes of the House and Senate for December on the 20th inst., and it was In a brief speech Mr. Sherman pointed out that the only provision of the Nicaraguan bill that he was not entirely satisfied with was the amount to be paid to the Maritime Company, which he thought was entitled only to the amount of money expended in the enterprise thus far. He wanted the bill stripped of all doubtful provisions in this respect and to have refunded to the company all expenses made by it. Having paid that, the government could proceed to work constructing without interference by the company.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from the President, transmitting correspondence relative to the Armenian massacres. Also some correspondence regarding the Mora claim. The Sen-

ate then, at 4:05 p. m., went into executive session, and at 4:15 adjourned. MAY IGNORE THE CAUCUS. Few Democrats Auxious to Take Up

the "Pop Gun" Bills. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- There is a welldefined movement on the Democratic side of the Senate to get up the supplemental tariff bills, notwithstanding the decision of the caucus of last week to give the preference to other measures and virtually shelve the tariff bills. Senators Vest and Berry are engineering the movement, and there were strong indications during the morning hour to-day that they considered themselves strong enough to move. Absentees were sent for, and the Senators interested were evidently on the qui vive. The fact, however, that Senator Morrill had given notice of a speech cut them of in the morning hour, and at 2 o'clock the Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up as unfinished business, thus causing them to further postpone their efforts. The opponents of the bill express the opinion that it will be impossible to get the bills up. It is understood that the sugar bill would have been given the preference if the tariff bills had obtained an opening. It is now con-sidered probable that there will be an effort to-morrow to discuss the Nicaragua bill with the sugar bill. This effort might have been made to-day except for courtesy to Senator Dolph, who had given notice of a speech on the canal bill.

A ST. LOUIS SENSATION.

Dr. Courtney Arraigned on the Charge of Shooting Miss Schilling.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.-The sensational case in which Dr. Edward St. George Courtney is charged with having assaulted and attempted to kill Miss Minnie Schilling, daughter of the late brewer Schilling, was taken up to-day in the Criminal Court. Courtney was arraigned yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty. The shooting occurred on March 20, and created a sensation in Compton Hill society circles, where Miss Schilling, who is only nineteen years old, and said to be worth \$20,000 in her own right, was both prominent and popular. She had known Dr. Courtney for a long time, and he had become infatuated with either her money or her beauty. Courtney, however, was married, and trouble with his wife followed as a natural consequence. Miss Schilling, in order to evade the man's unwelcome attentions, went to live with a friend, Mrs. Lewig, at No. 4120 Eads avenue. On the day of the shooting, Courtney called at Mrs. Lewig's home and persuaded Miss Schilling to see him. Almost as soon as she appeared he drew a revolver and fired three shots, only one of which took effect. The wound was not serious, but Miss Schilling sunk to the ground in a faint, and Courtney, apparently under the impression that he had killed her, turned the weapon on himself. He did not succeed in killing himself, and recovered after spending several weeks in the hospital Since his removal to the jail it is thought Courtney has been feigning insanity. He has given conflicting explanations of his conduct and has told numerous stories which do not appear to have any foundation in fact. Courtney and his wife have become reconciled and she was in court yesterday when the case was called. Miss Schilling was also there, and attracted a good deal of attention.

Want a Receivership Set Aside. CHICAGO, Dec. 11 .- Attorneys for Louis Dannell, who some time ago obtained a judgment of \$3,600 against the Chicago & Northern Pacific road for personal injuries sustained, have filed a petition asking the United States Circuit Court to set the receivers of the road, so that their ent, whose judgment was obtained prior the appointment of the receivers, may obtain the payment of his claim. The petition is based on the fact that the receivers were

Illinois governing the operation of trust companies, and that it therefore has no standing in the courts of this State. KING OF SWINDLERS.

Arrest of John P. Dore, Who Charged with Many Offenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.-Chief Watts, of the Boston detective department, and Andrew Houghton, inspector of police of Boston, who came to the Pacific coast a week ago, have taken with them to Boston John F. Dore, known as the "King of Swindlers." For the past five years he has practiced law in Seattle. He is wanted in Boston for forgeries and embezzlement committed prior to 1889. In February of that year he uttered a forged security bond for \$2,000 and was released on ball, supplied by his brother-in-law, James Maloney, and immediately ran away. Then his past record came out. He had forged orders on savings banks. Eight indictments are out against him for these offenses. Dore located in Miles City, Dakota, in 1888. By his suave manner he secured the confidence of the community, which was shaken when he disappeared, after swindling the sisters of a religious institution out of \$9,000. In Seattle a number of clergymen and women intrusted Dore with money, which they never recovered. The narration of his subsequent crimes would fill a volume. He was employed, it is said, by the notorious Hammond, of London fame, or infamy, rather, to collect the sums due from members of the aristocracy whose immunity from prosecution depended on keeping him (Hammond) out of England. He proved a splendid collector, but he kept the money, it is claimed, and the matter being scandalous, Hammond had no redress.

VIEWS OF A SILVERITE

SENATOR TELLER ON THE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

No Extra Session of Congress Probable-Presidential Candidates-Two Speeches on Bimetallism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- Senator Henry M. Teller, the silver Republican from Colorado, speaking on the political and congressional. outlook, said: "It does not look to me as if we shall do anything but pass the appropriation bills. We need financial legislation badly enough, but neither Secretary Carlisle's plan nor what is known as the Baltimore plan is feasible. In fact, Mr. Carlisle's is absurd. I have talked with several leading bankers in New York since I have been here and have not run across one yet who favors it." "What do you expect will be the out-

"Well, we shall have another issue of bonds one of these days. This thing will be kept up until the gold goes out of the country, and until people can see for themselves that gold cannot be kept in the country by issuing bonds and running into

"Shall we have an extra session?" "No; I don't look for one, and I don't believe Cleveland wants one. What good would an extra session do anyway? The House would be Republican, the Senate Democratic, and Mr. Cleveland would continue to hold his own views. So that you would have three branches of the government with varied views, and no prospect

"Who is the favorite presidential can-didate in the Northwest, and will the West-ern States drop into the Republican column to nominate a man for President who is in favor of bi-metallism if they want to carry the States of the Northwest. Sherman says he is in favor of a restricted use of silver, according to newspaper accounts, and Reed and Mckinley are understood to both favor bi-metallism. Harrison is squarely with the silver men. Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Nevada are certain to vote for the presidential candidate who favors sliver and the chances are that California, Oregon and Washington will do the same. Kansas and Nebraska would in all probability follow the example of their sister States of the West. Their States are naturally Republican, but if the gold standard man is nominated they are sure to be found in the Democratic column, and especially if Adlai E. Stevenson is made the Democratic presidential candidate in 1896. as is most likely to be the case from the

way things look now." BIMETALLISM.

Speeches by David Hoimes, of England, and Wharton Barker. DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.-Two notable

speeches on bimetallism were delivered at the banquet of the Denver Manufacturers' Exchange to-night. David Holmes, of Burnley, England, chairman of the Parliamentary committee of trades union congress of the United Kin dom, representing 1,250,000 wage earners, speaking to the toast, "Bimetallism and Wage Earners," said "Thinking men account for present trade depression by the appreciation of gold consequent on the demonetization of silver in 1873 and since. If silver is restored to its former position it will revive trade and commerce the world over. Public opinion in England has recently grown rapidly on by law. are co-operating with the Bimetallic League. The recent experiment of the British government with the financial and currency question in India is a flat failure, and the Indian government is at its wits' end to raise necessary revenue. Bimetallism will be an important factor of the next British general election in 1895, and will be a test question in Lancashire and other constituencies for Parliamentary candi-

Hon. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, speaking on "Bimetallism and Manufacturers," said: "Professors of political science in Great Britain, men in the front rank in Europe and America, favor bimetallism. The opposition comes from money lenders. demonetization of silver has contracted the world's money almost one-half, and appreciated gold, to the great advantthe creditor class and the damage and ruin of the debtor class. The proposes plan of bank currency set forth in Presi-Cleveland's message should be opposed by every citizen who has the welfare of the people at heart. Bimetallism must be restored by independent action by America, and can be when the people are deter-mined to have financial as well as industrial independence. They will abandon British gold monometallism as they have done British free trade, whenever they know the difference between an American policy and an alien's policy." He suggested that America admit silver from American mines to coinage on payment of seigniorage absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the London price and the coinage value and the foreign silver be admitted for coinage at a seigniorage absorbing all the difference between the London price and coinage. "The road to American prosperity," he said, "is bimetallism and pro-

FOURTEEN DAYS:

Only Two Weeks Until Old Santa Will Be Honored.

Not only children but big folks as well take much interest in the annual visits of St. Nicholas or Old Santa. The merchants vie with one another in making attractive displays to give their houses a holiday appearance. The haberdashery of Paul H. Krauss, as usual, is replete with novelties. The east window to-day is a regular ladies' bower. It is trimmed in hand-made linen handkerchiefs, pineapple silk handker-chiefs, real lace handkerchiefs, silk squares, chiffon throws, lovely umbrellas, etc. Also shows some items for gentlemen in way of fancy neckwear, the newest thing being the De Joinville teck; silk suspenders, embroidered suspenders and so on, swell the list of attractions.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. w.th perfect success. It soothes the child. softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug-gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Master your cough at once with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Every afection of the lungs, chest and throat tendappointed on the application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New
York, which corporation, the plaintiff claims, has never complied with the law of Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

CARLISLE'S CURRENCY SCHEME PRE-SENTED TO THE HOUSE.

Horace White's Measure, Embodying the Baltimore Pian, Submitted to the Banking Committee.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILLS

CARLISLE'S PLAN OPPOSED BY MR. WHITE AND MR. HOMER.

Former Says It Will Not Secure at Elastic Currency, as Asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- John Griffin Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, to-day presented a bill, embodying the administration's currency reform scheme, to the House committee on banking and currency, and later it was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer, of Illinois. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on banking and currency.

In the first section all acts regulating the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes of national banks are re-

The second section provides for the issuing of circulating notes to a national bank equal to 75 per cent. of the paid-up and unimpaired capital upon depositing legal tender notes with the United States Treasurer equal to 30 per cent. of the circulating notes applied for. These circulating notes shall be in denominations of \$10 and multiples of ten, and shall be uniform in design Section 3 levies a duty of 1/4 per cent. for each half year upon the average amount of a bank's notes in its own notes in circulation.

demption and retirement of a bank's cir-

Section 5 creates the safety fund for prompt redemption of circulating notes of failed national banks. Each bank shall pay to the United States Treasurer in the months of January and July in each year a tax of 1/4 per cent, for each half year upon the average amount of its circulating notes outstanding, until said fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of national bank notes outstanding, and thereafter said tax shall cease. A bank retiring or reducing its circulation shall not be entitled to withdraw any part of this fund The mode of procedure in case of a bank's failure is outlined.

Section 6 allows the Secretary of the Treasury to invest moneys belonging to the safety fund in United States bonds. Section 7 provides that on July 1, 1896 national banks now having bonds on de posit may withdraw them and substitute the 30 per cent. guarantee funds.

Section 8 repeals acts conflicting with thi Section 9 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, redeem the retired United States legal ten-

der notes; that no United States or treasury notes authorized by act of July 14, 1890, of a denomination less than \$10, shall be Section 10 states that banks duly organized under the laws of any State, which transact no other than a banking business shall be exempt from taxation under the

laws of the United States under certain conditions regulating State banks. Section 11 provides that State banks shall not issue notes similar in design to United States notes or certificates or national bank

Mr. White's Bill. Following is a synopsis of the bill presented to the banking and currency committee to-day by Horace White: The first section provides that no bank-ing association shall be required to deposit United States bonds either as preliminary to the commencement of banking business or for the security of circulating notes to be hereafter issued. Section 2 provides that in lieu of the deposits of bonds each national banking association shall be entitled to receive circulating notes from the Controller to the amount of (blank) per cent, of its paid-up, unimpaired capital, on paying to the Treas-urer of the lawful money to the amount of 2 per cent. of such circulating notes,

and thereafter a tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum upon the average amount of its circulation for the year. The 1 per cent. and proceeds of the tax are to constitute a guarantee fund for he redemption of notes of insolvent national banks, and the tax is to be collected until the fund amounts to not less than 5 per cent. of the entire circulation issued. This fund is also to be in addition to the 5 per cent. redemption fund now provided

Section 3 provides that in addition to amount of the circulating notes provided for each association shall be entitled receive from the Controller circulating notes to the amount of 25 per cent. of its paid-up, unimpaired capital, on paying to the Treas-urer 2 per cent. of such additional circulation, and that the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum on the average amount of the same outstanding, and an additional tax at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the amount of such additional circulation outstanding for the year, all of which sums are to be a part of the guar-

Section 6 is devoted to the insolvency banking associations, and it provided that when such insolvency shall be association its outstanding circulating notes shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the guarantee fund, if that be sufficient, and if not sufficient out of any fund in the treasury. After the loss on account of any particular failure has been made good to the guaran-tee fund the United States is first to be paid for all advances made. Section 7 provides that associations apply

ing for circulation after the first payments into the guarantee fund shall have been made may receive circulating notes from the Controller on paying into the fund a sum bearing a ratio to the circulation applied for and allowed which the guarantee fund bears to the total circulation out-Section 9 provides that whenever bank notes are issued to any association under this act it shall be the duty of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury to cancel legal-tender United States notes and treasury notes to the amount of 80 per cent. of the bank notes so issued. Section 10 provides that any association may retire its circulation or any part of it at any time on depositing with the treasurer an amount equal to the sum desired to

Section 12 repeals Section 9 of the act July 12, 1882, and also the portion of the act of June 20, 1874, which provides that the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$50,000, and provides that any association heretofore organized desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part may de so under the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874, modified as above indicated. Sections 4, 5, 8 and 11 relate to certain minor routine matters.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Messrs. White, Homer and Carlisle

Make Statements. WASHINGTON, Dec. II.-The hearing before the House banking and currency committee on the question of a reorganization of the currency laws was resumed in the room of the ways and means committee to-day, but did not move off very promptly. Among those present were Mr. Horace White, of the New York Evening Post: G. C. Homer, of Baltimore, chairman of the committee of the National Bankers' Association that formed the late so-called Baltimore plan, and A. B. Hepburn, of New York, ex-Controller of the Currency. These three gentlemen represent the currency ideas embodied in the Baltimore plan, and they were present for the purpose of urging the merits of that plan.
Mr. White began with a reference to the Baltimore plan, calling attention to the I facred Heart was celebrated last week in

fact that it deals with only one part of the banking business—that of issuing cir-culating notes—a function not indispensable, cuiating notes—a function not indispensable, but valuable to the people. He held that it was the paramount right and duty of the State to provide for the safety of the community. Hence it may describe the regulations under which circulating notes shall be issued, or gunpowder be stored, or liquor be sold. It is not bound to give equal privileges to all persons to exercise these functions. The first half of the address was devoted largely to an historical review of banking in this country, and particularly the New York safety fund system of the days prior to the war, system of the days prior to the war, which Mr. White extolled at length.

The latter part of Mr. White's address was devoted exclusively to the Baltimore plan. Referring to the fact that it makes the circulating notes a first iten on the assets of the bank, he said: "There is an outcry against this last feature from some people who say that the poor depositors will suffer. But what is the condition of the poor depositors now? Are not notes a first lien on the assets? Are not security bonds a part of the assets? Can any depositor get any part of this fund until the notes are paid in full? And in supposing that the bonds shall ever fall short of paying the notes, could the depositor get any part of the remaining assets until the par value of the notes was deducted? Of

course not."
Mr. White said he saw no objection to the repeal of the 10 per cent, on State bank notes, provided the State banks comply with all the requirements of the national banking law, and provided the means of enforcing these requirements are lodged with the Controller of the Currency. But a mere power of observation, without the power of enforcement, he would consider unwise, unsafe and sure to cause embar-rassment and to end in disaster. He con-sidered as desirable, though not indispensable, that the government shall con-tinue, as now, responsible for the redemp-tion of bank notes. The Baltimore plan simply takes the law as it finds it. It makes a change in the manner of reimbursing the government for the redemption of falled notes. The only question is whether the suggested change puts the government to any greater risk. This is a question of mathematics. It is to be answered by the tables of bank mortality in the past thirtyone years.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES. Taking up another branch of the question Mr. White said it has been said that there is no more reason why the government should guarantee the notes of a bank than those of a merchant, a manufacturer or a farmer. This would be true if the notes of the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer were allowed to circulate as money, but not otherwise. Mr. White announced himself in favor of the retirement of legal tender notes notwithstanding the retirement is not included in the Baltimore plan. He would have them extinguished, not merely temporarily withdrawn. "My reason," he said, in conclusion, "for desiring the extinction of the legal tender notes is that they are a constant menace to business. They have kept political parties in hot water for thirty years and have obstructed progress and reform." At the close of his statement Mr. White submitted his bill, based on the lines of the Baltimore plan. Mr. Homer stated that the committee e national bankers had not yet formulated Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, asked Mr. White's

opinion of Secretary Carlisle's currency Mr. White answered that he did not think the Secretary's plan would give the elastic currency it sought to secure. It compelled banks to put up 30 cents every time they issued 75 cents.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, asked if the bill presented by Mr. White would secure a safe and uniform currency. "It will have that tendency," said M "That is not it" said Mr. Walker. "We don't want to provide an agency toward a safe currency, but the actual safety."
"I am not omniscient," suggested Mr.
White. He added that in his judgment the bill would secure an elastic currency. Secretary Carlisle came in at this point

and was an interested listener to Mr. White's answers to questions as to the want of elasticity in Mr. Carlisle's currency bill.

Mr. Warner, of New York, asked what restrictions should be imposed on State Mr. White said he would subject State banks to the same regulations as those imposed on national banks. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, asked if this would not do away with the need of State Mr. White answered that it would. He said he believed in one uniform banking system—not forty-four, there being forty-

four States. CARLISLE EXPLAINS AGAIN. Secretary Carlisle then resumed his statement begun yesterday. He presented the bill he had prepared embodying his plan of currency revision and read it to the committee, commenting on it as he proceeded. When he had concluded reading the bill, Mr. Carlisle explained it in detail. He pointed out the various sections of the present law proposed to be repealed. Concerning the conditions imposed on State banks imposed by his bill he said certain features had been added to meet criticisms made of the plan as outlined in the annual report. Mr. Brosius asked whether it was not de-

sirable for the government to assume the risk of redeeming notes rather than leaving it to the banks. Mr. Carlisle answered in the negative. He said he did not believe in government responsibility further than in providing the most ample safeguards. The Secretary pre-sented tables showing the profits of national banks under the proposed plan as compared with their profits under the present law. It showed the additional profits and inducements would incline national banks to take out circulation. In the cours of the general discussion Mr. Carlisle said he did not think any immediate retirement of the United States treasury notes was practicable. The Secretary spoke of Controller Eckels's currency plan. Without wishing to criticise it, he thought its fatal defect was in requiring national banks to take out two different kinds of circulating

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, asked the Secretary as to Mr. White's statement that the treasury plan lacked elasticity. Mr. Carlisle said there was no difference between the plans as to the amount o circulation which would be taken out. The shipments of gold were discussed at much length. Mr. Carlisle said the loss of gold was very heavy after the passage of the Sherman law. The loss of our gold had brought on financial distrust and had threatened panic. But there had been no real danger. Those panics were largely the result of sentiment and public feeling instead of well-based fears. During a general discussion between Mr. Carlisle and members of the committee the Secretary referred to the issuing o bonds. He said that as much as he re gretted it, he saw no way of preventing the further issue of bonds as long as the pres-

ent system remained. Mr. White was again questioned after the recess. Mr. Ellis asked him if national banks would consent to become guarantors for the notes of all the banks. He said at the outset he doubted whether national banks would adopt this plan, but that the would ultimately accept it.
Mr. Homer, of Baltimore, then addressed the committee on the Baltimore plan. He spoke of the requisite that a bank note be secure. The proposed plan undertook to provide this requisite without the necessity of a government bond. Uniformity was another requisite of safe banking. This was also secured by the proposed plan, so that the system would be truly national, uni-form in all States, instead of varying in each of the forty-four States. He urged that the confidence and safety of the noteholder was best secured by government re-demption. The Baltimore plan gave this authority for redemption to the government, and secured the government against loss by a guaranty fund and numerous safeguards The government would not be called on to meet the losses of failed banks, except so far as the guaranty fund permitted. It would be a hardship under the treasury plan to require a bank to advance 30 per cent, and then to guaranty the redemption of its notes. It was too much to ask of one national bank to become responsible for all other banks in which it had no direct concern.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, asserted that the "scheme" presented by Mr. Ho-mer in behalf of the national banks carried confusion to the present confused condition. Mr. Walker's questions took a wide range, during which he joined issues with Mr. Homer on the merits of many features of the Baltimore plan. The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morn-

Christianity Still Flourishes.

Colonel Ingersol has not yet destroyed Christianity. There is unprecedented activity in the religious world, and the pro-pagators of the faith, including the Salvationists, Endeavorers and Associationists, are more successful than they have been at any other time within our memory. At that sinful little place, Yonkers, business had to be suspended and the mills closed for two days of last week to give the people opportunity to attend the great meetings held since the beginning of the extraordinary religious revival. Another illustration. It is from the Roman Catholic Church here. The golden jubilee of the Apostleship of Prayer League of the

the city as at other places; and before the church in which the celebration was held here had been opened on Tuesday morning a multitude of people, far greater than could be admitted, stood in the vicinity waiting to enter the sacred edifice. We are informed that there are 2,000,000 members of this prayer league in the United States, and tens of millions in other coun-

We could fill the Sun any day with re ports of the advancement and strengthening and manifestations of religious faith or plety here and elsewhere. Our humorous fellow citizen, Colonel Ingersoll, must have observed that, despite the efforts of the unbelieving and moon-

struck philosophers and scientists whose voices are heard everywhere, religion is yet a mighty power, and an everlasting power, in our own country and all over

COUNTERFEITERS' DEN

OKLAHOMA UNDERGROUND MINT RAIDED BY DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Twenty-Five "Cappers" Found in a Cave, but None Arrested-Tubs Full of Bogus Coin Captured.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 11 .- A squad of deputy United States marshals has just unearthed a powerful and dangerous gang of counterfeiters which has been operating in conjunction with confederates in Indiana, Missouri and other States. A chance word uttered by a member of the gang while intoxicated led to a raid and the subsequent lodging in the United States jail of the following leaders of the gang, Guy Harper, L. Crawford, Joseph Tillery, Jess Lockett and Samuel Lockett. After shadowing these men three months the outlaws were nabbed and unwillingly led their captors to an underground cavern a few miles east of Perkins, used by the counterfeiters as a mint and general rendezvous.

After locating the underground mint the deputies organized and arming themselves to the teeth at 2 o'clock yesterday morning descended into the cavern. After traversing a subterranean passage for a hundred yards they burst in a door and covered twenty-five men with Winchesters. The counterfeiters had been trapped so adroitly nd were so taken by surprise they falled to show fight and scattered through bidden exits. Every man escaped, but it afterwards developed that the prisoners were the leaders of the gang and the others were only "cappers" whose work was to float the spurious coin. The officers found three buckets full of counterfeit dollars perfectly made and two tubs full of quarters, dimes and nickles, besides a costly assortment of molds and other paraphernalia. The men had been operating in the cave nearly eight months and much of the spurious coin was boxed and expressed to agents in Western States. All the prisoners are educated and well dressed. Tillery was at one time an employe in the mint at Philadelphia. The Lockett brothers resided in Perkins, where they were considered exemplary young men. The prisoners so far are reticent and refuse to answer questions.

Match Race for \$1,000. DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 11.—Joe Patchen and Ryland T. have been matched to race at Kansas City, Saturday, Dec. 15, for \$1,000 a side. The conditions provide that the driver of Joe Patchen carry five pounds additional weight.



Are out of the question when tortured and disfigured with Eczema. It is the cause of more intense suffering than all other skin diseases

combined. Tender babies are among its most

numerous victims. They are often born with it. Most remedies and the best physi-

cians generally fail even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

It not only cures but A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent cure.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50C.; SOAP, 25C.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "All about the Skin and Blood," 64 pages, mailed free.

"Nothin' to Say"

La Flor de Riley

Wm. Doney

Cigar Co.

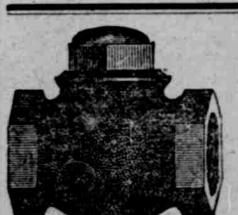
Except that

Fetchin' Kind

Of a Cigar.

10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25c. Sun days, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.





THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO., WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES

Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraude and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas. STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS. Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumbe

General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS. 62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smokel

